

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.4678, 85.7111, 93.3353)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.4678, 85.7111, 93.3353)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.2670, 85.4993,  
93.1087)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEEEEE
RGB	238, 238, 238
RGB Percent	93%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0666, 0.0667
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	125°, 0%, 93%
HSV	125°, 0%, 93%
XYZ	81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087
YIQ	238.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

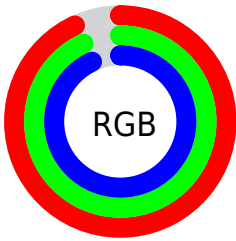
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	238, 238, 238
Decimal	15658734
CIE Lab	94.10, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	94, 0.011, 296.105
Yxy	85.4993, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293848814 (0xFFEEEEEE)
YUV	238.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	92.4658, -4.9339, 5.0239

# Details

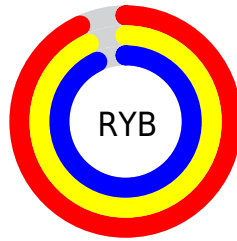
The XYZ color **81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **81.2702, 85.5013, 93.1131**, and the grayscale version is **81.2701, 85.5025, 93.1122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7726, 80.4413, 76.8228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8662, 89.6325, 107.1721**.

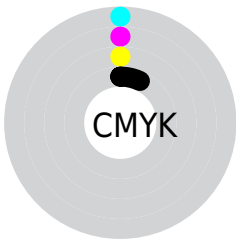
# Distribution



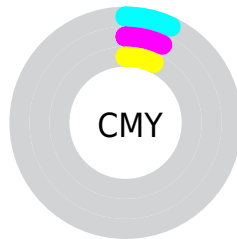
- Red (93%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.2670, 85.4993,  
93.1087

81.2670, 85.4993,  
93.1087

487.8643,  
513.2788, 558.9212

61.0736, 64.2540,  
69.9737

134.0868,  
141.0706, 153.6221

44.5373, 46.8564,  
51.0284

167.4439,  
176.1653, 191.8376

31.2929, 32.9222,  
35.8543

205.9196,  
216.6454, 235.9169

20.9749, 22.0668,  
24.0329

249.8792,  
262.8951, 286.2788

13.2180, 13.9060,  
15.1456

299.6881,  
315.2989, 343.3415

7.6569, 8.0553,  
8.7739

355.7117,

3.9261, 4.1304,

374.2412, 407.5239

4.4992

418.3153,  
440.1064, 479.2442

■ 1.6604, 1.7468,  
1.9030

■ 0.4313, 0.4537,  
0.4946

■ 81.2670, 85.4993,  
93.1087

■ 81.2670, 85.4993,  
93.1087

■ 70.7726, 80.4413,  
76.8228

■ 89.8662, 89.6325,  
107.1721

■ 61.6690, 76.0542,  
62.5726

■ 53.8999, 72.3131,  
50.2798

■ 47.4025, 69.1875,  
39.8589

■ 42.1090, 66.6444,  
31.2181

■ 37.9451, 64.6476,  
24.2579

■ 34.8284, 63.1569,  
18.8690

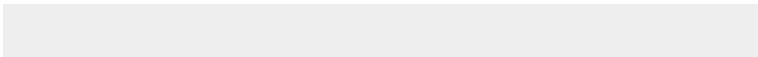
■ 32.6651, 62.1266,  
14.9290

■ 31.3446, 61.5028,  
12.2977

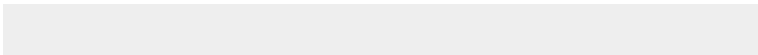
# Harmonies

## Analogous

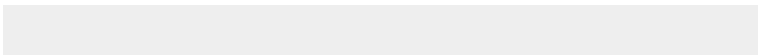
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



81.2641, 85.4993, 93.1103



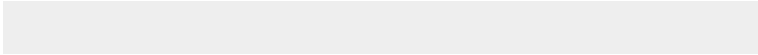
81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



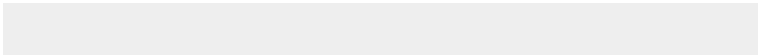
81.2692, 85.4993, 93.1032

# Triad

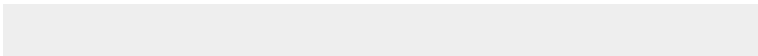
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



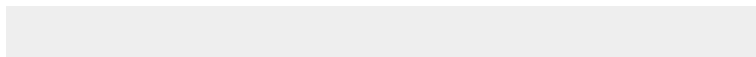
81.2677, 85.4993, 93.0808



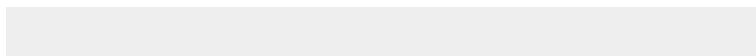
81.2589, 85.4993, 93.0931

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



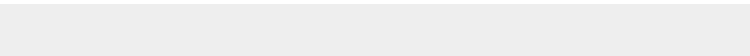
81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



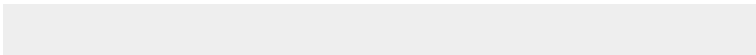
81.2702, 85.5013, 93.1131

# Split Complementary

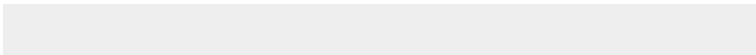
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.2598, 85.4993, 93.0852



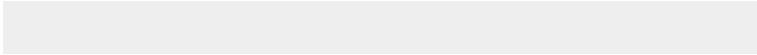
81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



81.2649, 85.4993, 93.0781

# Square

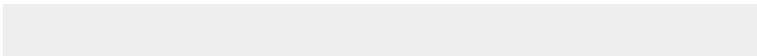
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



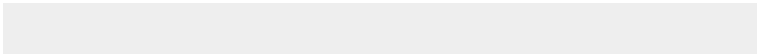
81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



81.2696, 85.4993, 93.0871



81.2620, 85.4993, 93.0797



81.2595, 85.4993, 93.1013



# Rectangle

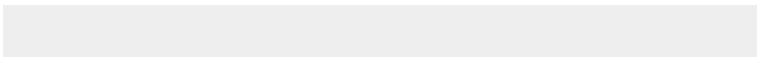
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



81.2700, 85.4993, 93.0981



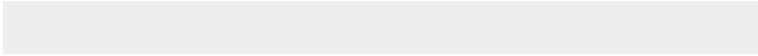
81.2620, 85.4993, 93.0797



81.2590, 85.4993, 93.0903

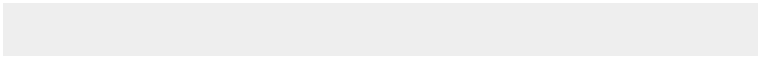
# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.2694, 85.5030, 93.1106

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



81.2708, 85.5037, 93.1104



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

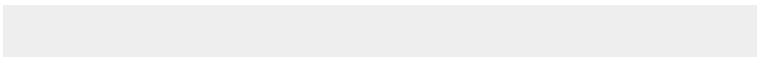
# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



81.2694, 85.5030, 93.1106

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



81.2697, 85.5031, 93.1123



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



17.1407, 34.1483, 6.1237

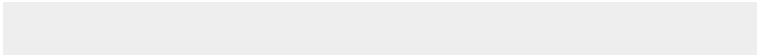


1.4434, 2.8478, 0.6014



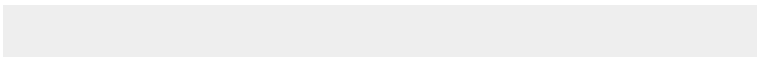
# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.2702, 85.5013, 93.1131

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



81.2699, 85.5012, 93.1114



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



26.8362, 13.0069, 38.6498

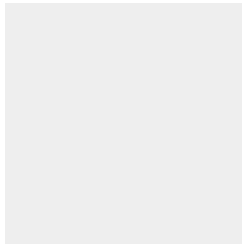


2.2485, 1.0884, 3.2992



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

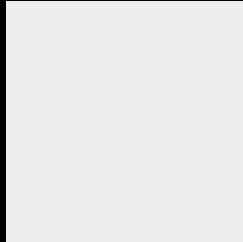
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

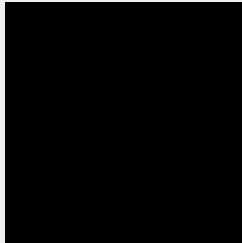
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

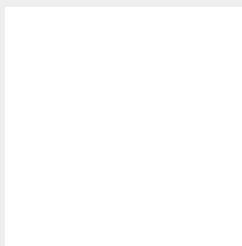


**XYZ 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087.



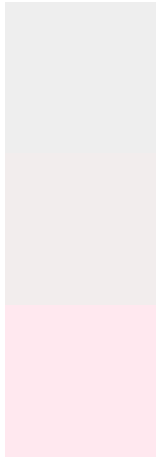
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.2670, 85.4993,

93.1087.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

### Protanopia

82.1882, 85.5600, 92.3037

### Deuteranopia

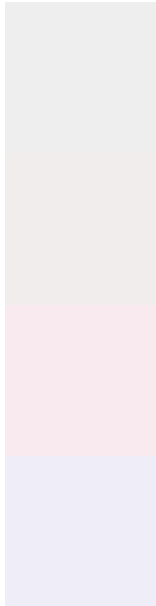
85.6766, 85.2052, 93.5920



## Tritanopia

83.8200, 85.6719, 105.8845

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Protanomaly

81.8459, 85.3836, 92.2877

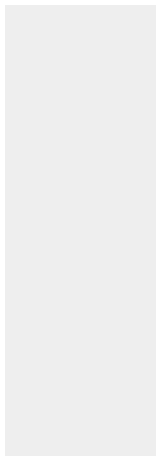
## Deuteranomaly

84.0697, 85.2174, 93.6790

## Tritanomaly

82.8241, 85.6964, 100.9827

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(238, 238, 238) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 238, 238)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(238, 238, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 238, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(238, 238, 238) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 238, 238) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 238, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 238, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 238, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 238,  
238) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 238, 238) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
238, 238) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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